

What is claimed is:

1. An optical component including a device having two reflective surfaces which are opposed and parallel to each other, and provided with a demultiplexing function in which a light condensed in the one-dimensional direction is incident between the reflective surfaces of said device, and a part of said incident light is transmitted through one of the reflective surfaces while said incident light being multiple-reflected on the reflective surfaces, to be emitted, and said emitted light interferes mutually, so that optical beams, traveling directions of which are different from each other according to wavelengths, are formed,
wherein said device includes: a first side surface substantially perpendicular to each of the reflective surfaces; and a second side surface opposed to said first side surface and tilted relative to a perpendicular direction of the respective reflective surfaces, and said incident light is transmitted through said first side surface and, then, passes between the reflective surfaces to be reflected by said second side surface, and the light reflected by said second side surface is multiple-reflected on the reflective surfaces.
2. An optical component according to claim 1,
wherein a mirror portion having a reflective surface shaped so that the reflected light can be condensed in the one-dimensional direction is formed on at least a part of said second side surface.
3. An optical component according to claim 1,
wherein a flat plate mirror that is tilted relative to a perpendicular direction of said reflective surfaces is formed on said second side surface.
4. An optical component according to claim 1, further including;
a first optical system giving the light condensed in the one-dimensional direction to the first side surface of said device.
5. An optical component according to claim 4,
wherein said first optical system includes: a collimate lens converting a light emitted from an optical fiber into a parallel light; and a line focal lens condensing the parallel light converted by said collimate lens in the one-dimensional direction, and the light emitted from said line focal lens is given to the first side surface of said

device.

6. An optical component according to claim 4,
wherein said first optical system includes a bifocal lens in which focal lengths of orthogonal axes are different from each other, and said bifocal lens is formed on the first side surface of said device, and a light emitted from an optical fiber is given to the first side surface of said device via said bifocal lens.

7. An optical component according to claim 1, further including a second optical system condensing optical beams of respective wavelengths emitted from one of the reflective surfaces of said device in different directions, respectively, on different positions.

8. A wavelength dispersion compensator, comprising:
an optical component including a device having two reflective surfaces which are opposed and parallel to each other, and provided with a demultiplexing function in which a light condensed in the one-dimensional direction is incident between the reflective surfaces of said device, and a part of said incident light is transmitted through one of the reflective surfaces while said incident light being multiple-reflected on the reflective surfaces, to be emitted, and said emitted light interferes mutually, so that optical beams, traveling directions of which are different from each other according to wavelengths, are formed; and

a reflector reflecting optical beams of respective wavelengths emitted from one of the reflective surfaces of said optical component in different directions to return the optical beams to said optical component, respectively,

wherein in said optical component, said device includes: a first side surface substantially perpendicular to each of the reflective surfaces; and a second side surface opposed to said first side surface and tilted relative to a perpendicular direction of the respective reflective surfaces, and said incident light is transmitted through said first side surface and, then, passes between the reflective surfaces to be reflected by said second side surface, and the light reflected by said second side surface is multiple-reflected on the reflective surfaces.

9. A wavelength dispersion compensator according to claim 8, further comprising:

a first optical system giving the light condensed in the one-dimensional

direction to said optical component; and

a second optical system condensing optical beams of respective wavelengths emitted from one of the reflective surfaces of said optical component in different directions, respectively, on different positions on a reflective surface of said reflector.

10. A wavelength dispersion compensator, comprising:

an optical component including a device having two reflective surfaces which are opposed and parallel to each other, and provided with a demultiplexing function in which a light condensed in the one-dimensional direction is incident between the reflective surfaces of said device, and a part of said incident light is transmitted through one of the reflective surfaces while said incident light being multiple-reflected on the reflective surfaces, to be emitted, and said emitted light interferes mutually, so that optical beams, traveling directions of which are different from each other according to wavelengths, are formed; and

a reflector reflecting optical beams of respective wavelengths emitted from one of the reflective surfaces of said optical component in different directions to return the optical beams to said optical component, respectively,

wherein a reflection prism for changing a propagation direction of light to an opposite direction is provided on an optical path between one of the reflective surfaces of said optical component and said reflector.

11. A wavelength dispersion compensator according to claim 10,

wherein in said optical component, said device includes: a first side surface substantially perpendicular to each of the reflective surfaces; and a second side surface opposed to said first side surface and tilted relative to a perpendicular direction of the respective reflective surfaces, and said incident light is transmitted through said first side surface and, then, passes between the reflective surfaces to be reflected by said second side surface, and the light reflected by said second side surface is multiple-reflected on the reflective surfaces.